TO MEET AT CHICAGO

The Labor Commission Will Begin Its Work Aug. 15.

Resolutions Calling on All Who Know Anything About the Strike to Submit Their Evidence.

NOTHING TO DO BUT SHOOT

Soldiers During Chicago Riots Were Ordered to Slaughter.

Mayor Hopkins Forbids an A. R. U. Parade Intended as a Reception to Debs-Strike News.

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The labor commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes of the recent strike will hold its first meeting at the postoffice building, Chicago, on Aug. 15, and requests railoads, labor organizations and citizens having a personal or patriotic interest in the right solution of the question to be inquired into, and who cannot attend the public hearing, to present their views and suggestions in writing to the commission prior to the public hearing. The commission met to-day at the Bureau of Labor, Messrs. Wright, Kernan and Worthington all being present. This was the first meeting of the commission, and was for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries to its investigations of the strike ordered by the A. R. U., and of outlining the scope of investigation. There was a thorough discussion of the law under which the commission was appointed and of the duties devolving on it. The three members of the commission adopted the following preamble and resolution setting forth its duties and purposes.

"Whereas, The President of the United States has presented the undersigned a commission to visit Chicago, Ill., and such other places in the United States as may be proper in the judgment of the commission, to the end that it may make careful inquiry into the causes of any pending dis-pute or existing controversies between the llinois Central railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway Company and certain employes, and hear all persons interested therein who may come before it;

"Whereas, Section 6 of Chapter 1063 of the laws of the United States, passed Oct. 1, 1888, makes it the duty of said commission to examine the causes of said controversies, the conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same, and to report the result of such examination to the President and to Congress; and, Whereas, The questions involved in such

controversies affect all interstate railroads and their employes; and, Whereas, It is desirable that the report of this commission and future legislation, any, on the questions at issue between labor, whether organized or unorganized, and employers thereof, should be based on all facts having any legitimate bear-ing on such questions, and should be the result only of clear and well-defined pub-

That this meet at the United States postoffice building in the city of Chicago, Ill., on the 15th day of August, 1894, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of taking testimony in relation to said controversies, and to hear and consider all facts, suggestions and arguments as to the causes thereof, the conditions accompanying, and that the best means of adjusting the same, and as to any legislation or measures which ought to be recommended in regard to similar

controversies hereafter. 'Second-That all railroads, labor organizations and citizens having either a personal or patriotic interest in the right solution of these questions, and who cannot conveniently attend public hearing, as aforesaid, are requested to present their views and suggestions in writing to the commission at any time prior to the date of such public hearing.

Third-That copies of this resolution be given to the press and all railroads engaged in the transportation of property passengers between two or States of the United States, and to all labor organizations, and that all commu-nications be addressed to the chairman of the United States Strike Commission, Washington, D. C."

Messrs. Kernan and Worthington left the city immediately after the meeting. Both will be engaged in doing some preliminary work before the investigation actually begins. Mr. Kernan intends to visit New York city to secure necessary information desired by the commission, and Mr. Worthington will spend some time in Chicago making arrangements for the meeting of the commission and gathering data to be used in the investigation. Mr. Wright also left the city to-night for a visit to Chautaugua, N. Y., where he is to deliver a series of lectures.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ORDER. Strikers Were to Be Shot Down by

Sharpshooters at Chicago. WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The leaders of the riotons mobs who confronted the United States regular troops during the progress of the great strike probably did not realize how perilously near they stood to violent death, for not only were the troops fully authorized to shoot into the mobs, but the commanding officers were instructed to detail sharpshooters to shoot down individual rioters who were particu-

larly active. All this is made evident by

general order No. 23, which was made pub-

lic at the War Department to-day.

Not for many years had the United States troops been so generally in active service as during the strike, and consequently many commanding officers were somewhat in doubt as to their powers and duties under the complex laws and regulations touching the use of troops. To meet this demand for exact information General Schofield issued general order No. 23. It was dated July 9, and officers were instructed to regard it as confidential, because it was feared that its publication at the time would further inflame the excited and lawless mobs. The full text of

the order is as follows: "A mob, forcibly resisting or obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or attempting to destroy property belonging to or under the protection of the United States, is a public enemy. Troops called into action against such a mob are governed by the general regulations of the army and military tactics in respect to the manner in which they shall act to accomplish the desired end. It is purely a tactical question in what manner they shall use the weapons with which they are armed-whether by the fire of musketry and artillery, or by the use of the bayonet and sabre, or by both, and at what stage of operations each or either

Awarued Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

mode of attack shall be employed. This tactical question must necessarily be de-cided by the immediate commander of the troops, according to his best judgment of the situation and the authorized drill reg-

"In the first stage of an insurrection lawless mobs are frequently commingled with great crowds of comparatively innocent people, drawn to by curiosity and excitement, and ignorant of the great danger to which they are exposed. Under such cir-cumstances the commanding officer should withhold the fire of his troops, if possible, until timely warning has been given the innocent to separate themselves from the

"Under no circumstances are the troops to fire into a crowd without the order of the commanding officer, except that single sharpshooters, selected by the commanding officer, may shoot down individual rioters who have fired on or thrown missiles at the troops.

"As a general rule, the bayonet alone should be used against mixed crowds in the first stages of a revolt. But as soon as sufficient warning has been given to enable the innocent to separate themselves from the guilty, the action of the troops should be governed solely by the tactical considerations involved in the duty they are ordered to perform. They are not called on to consider how great may be the losses inflicted on the public enemy, except to make their blows so effective as to promptly suppress all resistance to lawful authority and to stop the destruction of life the moment lawless resistance has ceased. Punishment belongs not to the troops, but to the courts of justice. "By command of Major General Schofield

"GEORGE D. RUGGLES, "Adjutant-general." NO PARADE FOR DEBS.

Mayor Hopkins Forbids an A. R. U. Demonstration in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 31 .- Mayor Hopkins today refused the American Railway Union

permission to parade as a reception to President Debs, who is expected to-morrow. Invitations had been sent to all the labor unions in the city asking them to participate, but on the Mayor's refusal to permit the parade the invitations were withdrawn, and Debs will be met by a small commit-

Mayor Hopkins wired Governor Altgeld at noon, to-day, asking him to recall eight companies of the First Regiment, I. N. G. This order removes three of the six companies now at Pullman, and leaves but one company on the Illinois Central tracks, that at East Hammond. The Mayor said that he felt satisfied that three companies left at Pullman could maintain order. The Second Regiment, stationed at the stock yards, will be left there for the present, and the Mayor refused to say when the remaining companies at Pullman will be withdrawn. The action on the part of the Mayor was the result of a conference between him and Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, and Adjutant-general Orendorf, of the I. N. G. Vice President Wickes did not anticipate trouble, stating that the company was making no effort to secure new men, and that he expected the old employes eventually to go back to their posts.

At the conclusion of the conference the Mayor stated that the action taken was the result of careful deliberation on the part of the representatives of the city, State and the Pullman company, "Vice President Wickes stated to us," said the Mayor, "that the reports received by the company from Pullman, this morning, showed that everything is very quiet there and that no evidence of impending trouble could be detected on the surface. As to the intentions of the company, he stated that they expected to open a portion of the works, at least, in a few days, and, owing to the property of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central roads, as well as other property in the district, it was decided that a portion of the troops at least should be retained. Mr. Wickes agreed with us that there was no use in keeping all of the troops there at the present stage, and it was finally agreed by all of us that a portion of the troops should be called in at

"The twelve companies of the First Regiment now in the Pullman district are protecting the territory adjacent, including the property from Fordham to Riverside, and three companies will be retained there until the Pullman company does or fails to do something. It has not been decided as yet which companies will be kept on the scene or which will be sent home Three of the companies that remain will cover the district now covered by the regiment, and the fourth, which is under the orders of Sheriff Gilbert, will probably be rotained where it now is, at West Hammond, but that, of course, is a matter for the sheriff to decide. Mr. Wickes, representing the Pullman company, was very fair, agreeing with us that there was no necessity for keeping the troops in the field any longer. The decision was wholly satisfactory to all parties concerned. Mr. Wickes evinced no desire to meet any committee of employes, but stated that they would not attempt to bring in outside men to take the places of the strikers. Their plan is to simply wait for the old men to return to work, and that when a sufficient force is secured in this way to open up as much of the plant as is possible. However, he acknowledges that so far they had reckoned without their host."

Altgeld's Order.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.-Governor Altgeld to-night ordered the six companies at Pullman to their homes, leaving four companies there. The entire Second Regiment is at the Union stockyards. The order was issued at the request of Mayor

TO STRIKE IS TO INTERFERE.

Judge Williams, However, Lets Two Strikers Go on a Technicality. ST. PAUL, July 31.-The trial of William Best and Albert Kellett, the engineer and fireman of the Eastern Minnesota, which they abandoned on the line, was brought to a sudden stop to-day by the failure of the United States to make a case of conspiracy to delay the mails. This was the principal indictment against them, although there was another indictment for the interference itself. Judge Williams ordered a verdict for the defendants in the first indictment. The others will be tried in Jan-

"An engineer who abandons a mail train is guilty of a violation of the United States statute relative to retarding the mails." Judge Williams announced this fact in ruling upon the indictment against engineer William Best and fireman Albert Keilett. He directed an acquittal of the men on the charge of conspiracy to do an unlawful act because of the failure of proof. but he clearly stated that he thought them guilty of the charge of retarding the mail in deserting their train on a main line. The principal thing the strikers were anxious to have established in the case was that a man could legally abandon his train, but the Judge decided the other way. This ruling was also desired by the railroad company much more than a conviction of the

Labor and the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 31.-Labor questions in their relation to government are debated extensively in this weak's publication of the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department, and several United States ministers and consuls at European labor centers contribute valuable papers, more or less historical, describing the status of labor and the degree of success attending efforts of legislation. Minister Ewing, at Brussels, has an especially interesting communication, showing what is being done in Belgium to benefit the laboring classes, and concluding with the statement that in Brussels, at least, the condition of the working classes is, if not better, at least as good as in any European capital. Commercial Agent Angell, at Roubaix, in his report, includes a comprehensive tabular statement showing the legal restrictions on the duration of woman's daily work in different European countries, and United States Consul Morris, at Ghent, gives a valuable historical summary of the European legislation intended to protect children in education and labor.

Deputy Shot a Woman.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., July 31.-Jennie Jones, wife of a striking coal miner, was killed to-day by a shot fired by James Myers, a deputy sheriff. Immediately after the shooting Myers fled into the mine. It will be difficult to save him from death at the hands of the enraged strikers, who swear they will avenge the death of the woman. The Pardee mine was to have resumed with nonunion men to-day, and deputies, including Myers, were commissioned to guard those who were going into the mine. Maddened by the jeers of the women who assembled about the entrance to the mine. Myers fired into the crowd, with the result already stated.

Armour's Men Cut 15 Cents.

CHICAGO, July 31.-The wages of the men employed in the ham department of Armour's packing house were reduced 15 cents per day to-day. They asked for a return to the old wages, which was refused, and they were told that they might | 25c a bottle.

strike if they wanted to. It is not be-lieved that they will do so. A number of strikers formerly employed in the service of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad Company applied for work to-day, which the officials of the road refused to give

Glassmen in Consultation. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 31.-A conference between the National Association of Pressed and Blown Tableware Manufacturers and the American Flint Glass Workmen's Union to arrange a scale was held here to-day, but an adjournment was taken until Aug. is without any result being reached. The union refused to accede to the concessions demanded by the manufacturers in the matter of unrestricted production, and the manufacturers claim that without the concessions they cannot compete with nonunion

Called the Strike Off. HAMMOND, Ind., July 31 .- By unanimous vote East Chicago branch No. 169, American Railway Union, has decided to call the strike off on the Chicago & Calumet terminal railway, and there is every assurance that all the old men will be given their

OLNEY WILL NOT HAVE IT.

places by the company.

Big Suit Against the Railroads in California to Be Dismissed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 31. - United States District Attorney Denis was to-day shown a dispatch from Washington in which it is stated that Attorney-general Olney has decided to dismiss the suit recently begun in the federal court by Denis against the Southern Pacific and some thirty-five other railroad companies. The suit is in the nature of a petition in equity, and alleges that the railroad companies named have unlawfully combined together in restraint of trade and commerce. The Washington dispatch quotes Attorney-general Olney as determined to dismiss the suit, as he had not authorized it, and is displeased that such action was taken by District Attorney Denis. Mr. Denis was astonished when shown this Washington dispatch. "I have heard nothing of the kind," said he, "nor have I received any intimation to

that effect. Of this I assure you.' "Will you dismiss the case if Mr. Olney orders you to do so?" he was asked. "You can easily understand that I cannot discuss such a point at present," he re-

Mr. Denis is convinced of the Justice of his big suit, and is eager to push it. A dispatch from Washington says: Attorney-general Olney has not directed United States District Attorney Denis, at cently brought by him against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, nor, so far as can be learned, has he decided what action, if any, will be taken. The Attor-ney-general declined to talk upon the subject for publication.

FOR A STANDING ARMY

GENERAL CURTIS PROPOSES THAT EVERY MAN BE MADE TO SERVE.

Plan for a Huge United States Reserve Militia Which Will Hardly Be Popular.

WASHINGTON, July 31.-The increasing mportance of the militia for quelling internal disturbances and its potential strength in case of threatened war has led General Curtis, of New York, who is an enthusiast upon military matters, to embody his plans for a national militia organization in a bill. The bill has received the sanction of the House committee on militia, and although probably it will not secure a hearing this session, may be called up next session. General Curtis proposed that the militia shall consist of every able-bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, the organization to be known as the National Guard of the States and the unorganized as the reserve militia. The organization of the former will be made to conform as closely as possible to that of the regular army, The national guard, according to the plan, could be called into action by the President or by an act of Congress, while only an act of Congress could call out the reserve militia, the President having power to call on the Governors of States for the needed forces of the guard in case of invasion or danger of invasion from foreign foes, Indian uprising or rebellion against the authority of the government, specifying in his call the period of service required with the limitation of nine months. The national guard or reserve militia when in service would be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States, and would be entitled to the same pay and allowances. For the maintenance of the militia organizations the plan contemplates an annual appropriation of \$400.-000 to be apportioned among the States and Territories, and to be disbursed for arms, ordnance, stores and equipments under the direction of the Secretary of War, no State being entitled to a share unless it has enlisted and uniformed at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which it is entitled. Provisions for annual encampments under the supervision of officers of the regular army are made, and various persons are exempted from service, officials of the government, mariners, pilots and employes of railroads used in military or postal service being the principal classes.

OHIO SAENGERFEST.

Grand Opening of the Central Society at Toledo Last Evening.

TOLEDO, O., July 31.-The opening concert of the Central Ohio Saengerfest was given at the armory this evening, and the present meeting promises to surpass any in the history of the society. Thirty-five societies from cities in this and adjoining States are in attendance, among them being Lidertafel, Harmonic and Liederkranz, of Akron; Concordia, of Alliance; Harmonic, of Canal Dover; United Singers, of Cleveland, embracing the seven leading German societies of that city; Liederkranz and Germania, of Columbus; Maennerchor, Suavian Saengerbund and Liederkranz, of Dayton; Germania, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Maennerchor, of Erie, Pa.; Beethoven, Mozart and Arion societies, of Wheeling, and societies from Fort Wayne, Ind., Findlay, Youngstown, Massillon, Mansfield, Canton, Lima, Chillicothe, Marion, Newark and other Ohlo towns. Among the soloists are Miss Flecta Gifford, Mrs. Sherwood-Marble, Mrs. Edith Youmans, Mr. Otto Sand, Mr. W. A. Willett and others. Fully 2,500 people attended the opening concert.

Sarah Hines, the young colored girl shot in West Indianapolis by her brother, a few days ago, died yesterday morning. The shooting was the result of an accident.

Yellowstone National Park. The opening of the Northern Pacific from

end to end makes it possible for those seeking rest and pleasure to visit Yellowstone Park, as the very best of the season is just ahead of us, August and September being banner months. Best trout fishing in the world. Inquire of J. E. Turner, district passenger agent, 42 Jackson place, Indian-

The planists should examine the Gildemeester & Kroeger Pianos. They are of the finest.

Their Hearts Go Pit-a-Pat As soon as their parents tell them that they ordered some of Metzger & Co.'s deli-

cious Summer Drinks. Nothing healthier for children or adults during the sultry summer days. Tel. 407. There is nothing mysterious about the disappearance from the skin of eruptions, burns, scalds, bruises, ulcers and sores through the influence of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sulphur is a potent purifier and healer of the skin, and is most beneficially utilized in this form.

To renew your youth, use Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

CHEN YUEN NOT SUNK

ANOTHER REPORT FROM SHANGHAI DENIES THE SECOND BATTLE.

China Now Expected to Fight Japan to the Bitter End-News Menger and Faulty.

SHANGHAI, July 31.-News has just been received here of a desperate battle between the fleets of China and Japan, in which the Chinese were defeated and the Chen-Yuen, the largest battle ship but one in the Chinese service, was sunk and two other large Chinese vessels, said to be first-class cruisers, were captured or destroyed. The battle was hotly contested, but the Japanese appear to have handled their guns, ships and torpedoes with more skill than the Chinese. The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly a thousand men and a large number of them are reported to have been killed or drowned. Later dispatches say that few it any of the Chinese engaged in the battle escaped. Two German officers in command of the Chen-Yuen are reported to have met death with the crew of that vessel.

TIEN-TSIN, July 31.-A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sunk the Chinese battle ship Chen-Yuen and two large cruisers, supposed to be vessels built for China the Armstrongs, were captured or destroyed by the Japanese. The Chen-Yuen was a battle ship of 7,400 tons displacement, carrying fourteen and one-half inches compound armor at the water line. Her battery included four twelve-inch guns, protected by an armored breastwork, and two smaller Krupps. She was also furnished with eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes. In addition the Chen-Yuen had two eight-and-onequarter-inch and six-inch Krupps in her main battery, and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The Chen-Yuen was built for China at the Stettin works. She was a sister ship of the Ting-Yuen, and was the most powerful war ship in the Chinese navy with the exception of the Ting-Yuen.

The Story Denied.

SHANGHAI, July 31.-The report of a second naval engagement between Japanese and Chinese is not confirmed. No further details have been received. It was reported to-day that the Japanese forces attacked the Chinese position at Yashan on Friday and Saturday last. The Japanese, it is said, were repulsed with heavy loss. The Chinese loss was trivial. The Japanese are withdrawing troops from Seoul to reinforce their army near Yashan.

FUTURE OF COREA.

It Will Become a Russian Province-England Will Not Fear for India. PITTSBURG, July 31. - The Dispatch's New York correspondent says: An Oriental diplomate of many years' service predicted the present Corean quarrel in conversation with the writer in Washington last January, telling in a discursive way of its important influence upon the future of the nations involved. Intimate knowledge of the subject was matured by legation service at the capitals of several great governments. He has conspicuous official connection with the legation of one of the countries now embroiled. Here is the substance of what he then said:

Few even of the closest observers of the nations interested are aware of the great and rapid changes in late years in that part of the globe and the significance of the present movement in China, Corea and Japan. Lord Palmerstone is reported to have said, while Prime Minister to England, that he never knew but two men who really understood the "Eastern question"-himself and another-adding, "but that other man has

died, and I have forgotten it." The storm center of the puzzling "Eastern question" has been presumed to be somewhere about the eastern end of the Mediterranean sea, with Constantinople as the main disturbing element; but steam, electricity and the Suez canal have changed its location, and it is now found in Corea. Russia has always chafed under hindrances to its advancemnt. This imperial giant is hemmed in with only two small, badly located ports as gateways to the outside world. The ease with which transcontinental lines of railways have been constructed in the United States, and their wonderful benefit, have been carefully noted by the Russian people. This enterprise has discovered to them a solution of perplexing Eastern questions, as far as they are connected with railway lines crossing all Russia's vast regions to her long line of seaboard on the Pacific coast. Here, in due time, will be the true seat of power of the Russian Empire. This seacoast line will be extended southward as needed, and on the Pacific Russia, at last, will become a maritime nation. The Russian bear is reaching out his mighty paw to grasp and hold this great

Pacific possession, and to-day more than 100,000 thousand men are hurriedly constructing the first belt of transcontinental railway, which is to be a forerunner of Russia will create great cities and develop

great industries and become wealthy in her

new field. She will have powerful fleets

and armies at hand. She will have a boom similar to that which developed all our great West after the railroads were completed to California. And Corea will then be a part of the Russian empire. Alaska and its islands will assume new value and interests. The Sandwich Islands will then be a most valuable possession. Russia will soon need an ally on the Pacific. It will naturally be Japan, of which she will never covet anything but friendship. Japan wants no Corean territory. wants merely commercial rights. Nor will Japan permit extension of Chinese control or influence in Corea. This determination will be openly resisted by China, and secretly resisted by England. Russia, Japan and France have a perfect understanding and policy, which England, China and the United States will, in good time, learn. Japan will keep all rivals from plucking the Corean plum until Russia, France and she are ready to divide all things in interest in that region. China will not be disturbed to any extent. She is much like a whale-any quantity of surface to prod at or cut up and slice from but too big and unwieldly to try to handle or care for, and of no use when cut up. This new development of the Eastern cuestion will receive anxious attentions from future British ministers and diplomates. It may also prove the true solution of that veering, vexing "Eastern question," giving to all just what each wanted. When the Russian system of railways is sufficiently advanced, and the government is ready to develop its new seat of empire, it will be rapidly and efficiently accomplished. The Czar will issue a ukase, and 1,000,000 loyal, picked Russians will be moved across

Asia, and villages, factories, farms and cities will spring up. These Russians will be aided liberally and will go wiflingly. They will understand the significance of such a movement. A new naval power will arise that will become formidable, for Russian sailors are hardy, bold and skiliful. With this ambition for a free seaboard and ports of her own gratified, Russia may withdraw her ever-threatening presence near the British Indian possessions so dear to the hearts and pockets of all England.

HARD TO GET NEWS. Secretary Gresham Stirring Up China and Japan Offices.

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The State Department is seriously concerned at the lack of official news at this critical juncture from China and Japan, nothing having been received from our representatives in those countries since the brief dispatch of Sunday from Mr. Denby's charge d'affaires at Pekin, stating that hostilities had broken out, and that war was inevitable. Secretary Gresham has accordingly cabled to Mr. Denby's charge d'affaires and to Minister Dunn, at Tokio, directing them to promptly report to him any happenings of importance, and it is expected that the department will be better informed hereafter. It appears that the British government has had trouble in communicating with its diplomatic representatives in China and Japan, and there is ground for suspicion that obstacles are purposely being interposed to take the freedom of communication between a neutral government and its diplomatic representatives, which is guaranteed by m-

ternational law. Should this be the case, the government responsible is likely to receive a severe remonstrance.

the report be true, of which there is little doubt, it means that an end has been put to China's fighting on the seas. The Chen-Yuen must have started out from Taku, after leaving the Chineses transports there. The two Chineses cruisers supposed to have been captured or destroyed during the engagement which ended so fatally for the Chen-Yuen are the Chin-Yuen and the Foo Ching. The Chin-Yuen was a protected cruiser, built at Elswick, England. She had a displacement of 2,300 tons and attained an average speed in her trial trips, with all weights, batteries and crew aboard, of 181/2 knots. Her armament consisted of three 814-inch Krupps and two 6-inch Armstrongs, protected by splinter-proof shields. She also carried eight 8-pound rapid Hotchkiss guns and four torpedo tubes. The Foo Ching was also an English-built protected cruiser, very much similar to the Chin-Yuen. She had a displacement of 2,500 tons, was built of steel in 1890, and carried ten guns of the

Denby Not Yet Ordered. DETROIT, July 31 .- Hon. Charles Denby,

same calibre as those carried by the Chin-

United States minister to China, is still in the city. He said to-day he was reasonably certain of being obliged to curtail his vacation and returning to China, but he is still awaiting orders.

TO THE BITTER END.

China Has No Other Alternative Since the Naval Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 1 .- The correspondent of the Times at Pekin says that a startling and painful impression has been caused in government circles, and also among the members of the diplomatic corps, by the news of the sinking by a Japanese cruiser of the Chineses transport Kow Shing and the loss of so many lives. According to the reports received at Pekin, only eleven men of the two thousand aboard the Kow Shing were saved. The attitude of the Chinese government since it learned of the loss of the troop ship has completely changed Hitherto it has been conciliatory, but the indications now are that she will pursue the war against Japan with the utmost vigor. Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, in an interview at Tien-Tsin, recently, declared that if war were once provoked China would fight to the bitter end. It is the opinion of all that the provocation has been given. A cablegram from Yokohama says: "The following official statement of the difficulties between China and Japan which led to the outbreak of hostilities between those two countries has been issued by the Japanese government: 'Japan and China were approaching a

settlement of their difficulties when China suddenly requested Japan to withdraw her fleet from Corea and to give a formal compliance with the Chinese demand by the 20th, otherwise the whole Chinese forces were to land and a sea advance on the part of China was to be made. The Japanese re garded this as an ultimatum, but, acting under the advice of the friendly powers, they agreed to the proposals in principle, in amerided form, at the same time declaring that if the threatened Chinese advance were made on the 20th it would be regarded as an overt act. It is conjectured that the Japanese naval commanders were instructed to be on the watch for the Chinese war ships, and, seeing the latter advancing on July 27, they opened fire. The Japanese do not believe that the Kow Shing, the Chinese transport sunk by a Japanese cruiser, was flying the British-flag, but were that the case they regard it as being a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charges of brutality brought against the officers or crew of the cruiser which sunk the Kow Shing. No official report has been received at Yokohama of this engagement.

Covetous Eyes on the Phillipines. MADRID, July 3i .- Misgivings are officially expressed here regarding the possible result to the Phillipine islands in the event of Japan becoming the dominant power in the far East. It is said to be possible that Japan might utilize the troubles at Mindanao island, Malay archipelago, as a pretext to execute her ambitious designs.

HE WANTS MORE SOLDIERS. General Schofield Wishes to Enlist 35,000 Honest Workingmen.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "Recent events have convinced the people of the United States that they need more soldiers." The man who said this was Maj. Gen. Schofield, commanding the United

"Military men," he continued, "have been aware for a long time that the force at their command was not large enough to deal effectively with riotous disorder that might extend over a wide area. Conservative men, however, needed the object lesson of the late strike to persuade them that the soldiers were right. Conditions have greatly changed since the army was put on a peace footing and reduced for purposes of economy to twenty-five thousand men, its present efficient force. By the bye, do you know that to man properly our fortifications along the coast would take eighty-five thousand men? Of course, we could call on the militia to help us out in time of foreign war. But a large percentage of men must of necessity be expert so diers to manage the complicated and dell-

cate engines of war now in use. "A graver problem now presents itselfthat is, how to deal with the depraved vicious element of our new people. Of late years the duties and responsibilities of the federal government have been increased; interstate-commerce acts have imposed new obligations. The great railway high ways to the Pacific were specifically made military roads and must be kept open as such, as well as for the purpose of carry-

ing the mails. "For the proper performance of its functions and the enforcement of its rights what power save that of the army has the executive at its command. You will answer that while municipal authorities have their police and State authorities the militia. the civil authorities of the United States have their United States deputy marshals, whom they may employ as occasion demands for the enforcement of orders by federal courts and to protect federal property. But such men, hired for occasions only, are of little or no value when opposition is met and they are defied. They are undisciplined and I agree with Washington that the only effective force is a disciplined force. A few regiments of well-trained soldiers are better than an army of undisciplined men, no matter how well armed they may be. I am not seeking to discredit the State militia of to-day. East of the Mississippi there are to-day found very creditable State troops. But west of the Mississippi there is scarecly any militia worty of the name. The country is thinly settied, and in case of lawless outbreaks at isolated points the Governors of States know with what difficulty they can bring number of armed men.

to the scene of action any considerable "East and West, North and South, in all, I should say there might be counted on some one hundrad thousand citizen soldiers that would do credit to themselves in times of emergency, but here is a point that must not be overlooked. At a time when riot and disorder should extend all over the country, as for a time seemed to be threatened during the late strike, these troops would be needed at home, they could not be sent either to isolated strategic points or to menaced centers of industry. only effective force for preserving the peace of the Union, in time of disorder in all the States, is the army. "To do this, with a population of 65,000,000

to 70,000,000, covering as large a territory as the United States, it must appear that 25,000 men are too few. Like the fathers of the Republic, I do not believe in a large standing army. In ordinary times of peace I concede that 25,000 men are enough with ordinary needs. What I advocate is giving power to the President, in his discretion to enlist men up to the maximum of 60,000. men. This does not conflict with what have said of the necessity for a trained disciplined army. Disorders, such as those we have just gone through, may always be anticipated. A year ago or more everyone saw the gathering cloud. The ignorant and victous were snarling, industries were flagging and factories closing. Was not that warning enough? How easy it would have heen then to increase the army if the President had the power to increase it. This same honest workman out of employment would have enlisted gladly. They would have made perfect soldiers and helped to relieve their distress by reducing the number of idle ones. By the time the rioting began these men would have become splendid soldiers. Such men could have been sent to guard the factories in which they had worked and in which they would work again when times were better. For when quiet was restored and industry revived they would have been honorably dis-

charged and restored to their occupation." WANAMAKER'S METHODS.

His Firm Spends About \$1,000 a Day in Advertising.

W. E. Curtis, in Caicago Record. The firm of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, which now consists of the recent Postmaster-general and several associates who have been brought up in his store, has the reputation of doing some of the most skillful, and therefore successful, newspaper advertising in the world. Being in his great shop the other day, I asked Mr. Ogden, the managing partner, if he would kindly explain to the readers and the advertisers of the Record his policy and system. He objected to an interview, but gave me some interesting facts and suggestions. The advertising of a firm, ac-The news of the battle was received here cording to his theory, is the expression of by a private telegram from Tien-Tsin. If their business policy and is their most im-

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain in and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

\$1: six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FAIRVIEW PARK.

Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness.

Visit the Pony Track. Ponies for ladies' and children's riding and driving Donkeys for the little ones. Track illuminated at night.

ACT. afternoon and evening, commencing Tuesday, July 31, and continuing for one week. Music by Second Regiment Band,

Tuesday, July 31.

Prof. Geller in his celebrated AERIAL



afternoon and evening, commencing

CRESCENT SALVE is a guaranteed cure for Catarrh. It positively prevents Hay Fever. For sale by Druggists. Or send 500 for box by mail.

CRESCENT REMEDY CO

Indianapolis, Ind.

portant feature, for without the aid or the facilities offered by the newspapers, Mr. Ogden says, their business could not be conducted. Therefore, he thinks, it should be inspired and controlled by the head of the firm. Advertising is the source of John Wanamaker's success, and without it Mr. Ogden declared that he and his partners

might as well shut up shop. He declined to tell me how much money they expended annually for the purpose, admitted that the firm was credited with investing between \$300,000 and \$400,000 a year in space in the Philadelphia newspapers. The firm does no general advertising. The monthly magazine and the weekly newspaper are of no value except for the mail branch of the business, goods that are ordered and shipped by mail, for, according to their theory, an effective advertisement must be new and fresh every morning, and contain information of public interest, like the telegrams in a newspaper. The firm never publish the same advertisement

Their customers, who include the entire population of Philadelphia and the suburbs of the city, had been taught by experience to look for their advertisements just as they looked for the news of the day-to see what's up. This makes it necessary to have them attractive, interesting and truthful, "The very soul of advertising," said Mr. Ogden, "is this: It never pays to misrepresent, or deceive, or exaggerate. If the public is fooled once by a firm it loses confidence, and is always suspicious afterward. In case a mistake is made, which is sometimes unavoidable, the public is always entitled to an ample apology and explana-

When Mr. Wanamaker is at home he looks after the advertising himself; when he is away Mr. Ogden performs that duty. Each morning the heads of the several departments report to him and make sug-gestions, which are carefully considered, and the features of the next day's advertisements are decided upon. Then the suggestions and material are turned over to Mr. Gillam, the advertising manager, or editor, who prepares the copy, submits it for the approval of Mr. Wanamaker or Mr. Ogden, and arranges with the artist for illustrations. Mr. Gillam is a genius. He was for many years connected with the Philadelphia Record, and was brought up in that office. When Willard Spencer was preparing to produce the opera called "The Little Tycoon" Mr. Gillam was employed to look after his advertising. Shortly after he prepared the advertisements for a dairy of Holstein cows and a creamery that had been established. His work was so skillful in these two enterprises that it attracted the attenion of Mr. Wanamaker, who offered Mr. Gillam a large salary to take charge of that branch of his business. He has a happy faculty of coining phrases and in writing headlines. He is a genius. Mr. Gillam is assisted by an artist, who has been in the employ of the firm for a number of years, and his work is so perfect that the illustrations in the Wanamaker advertisements are now cut out and used as models for the drawing classes in the public schools of Philadelphia. Mr. Wanamaker is a great believer in illustrated advertising, and the old firm of Wanamaker & Brown was the first to use them.

No Strike.

Detroit Free Press. President Cleveland has appointed an admirable commission to inquire into the railway strike, but now that it has been appointed there does not seem to be any strike for it to inquire into.

Still Hope.

Detroit Tribune. "Are you to be trusted?" she asked trem-"Yes," he answered. "There is yet a tailor in town who doesn't know me.'

Excursion to the Mountains Seashore. Will leave Indianapolis Aug. 6, Aug. 15 and

Sept. 10, taking in Hot Springs, Va., Natur-

al Bridge, Luray Caverns, Richmond and

Old Point Comfort. For descriptive pampa-

let and other information call at Big Four office, corner Meridian and Washington streets, or address A. S. Miller, T. P. A. C. & O. railway. Indianapolis.



A SUFFERING CHILD

Head and Scalp Raw with Places Size of Silver Dollar. Various Remedies only caused Fresh Eruptions. Applied CUTICURA. Change in Twenty-four Hours. Perfect Cure in Two Weeks.

My little son, aged three, was very much troubled with a breaking out on his scalp and behind his ear. The places affected were about as large as a silver dollar; the flesh seemed raw and covered with little blisters. The child suffered considerably, and was naturally very fretful. I tried several remedies without obtaining any beneficial results; in fact the eruptions seemed to be spreading and new places breaking out. I concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I washed the affected parts with the CUTICURA SOAP, taking care not to irritate the flesh, and applied CUTICURA. I noticed a change for the better in the appearance of the eruptions in twentyfour hours, and in two weeks the eruptions entirely disappeared, leaving the skin smooth and the scalp clean; in fact a perfect cure, as I have not seen any indications of any eruption or breaking out since. I gave the child only a few doses of the CUTICURA RE-SOLVENT. I consider your CUTICURA REME-DIES very valuable. I believe CUTICURA would be excellent for applying to insect bites,

which are very annoying in this country. C. A. ARMSTRONG, Swift Island, N. C. Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Every Skin Disease," from